

References

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First record of Red-footed Booby *Sula sula* and Brown Booby *Sula leucogaster* for Tanzania and other notes from Latham Island (Fungu Mubarak)

On 19–20 November 1993 we visited Latham Island (06°54'S, 39°56'E) as part of our general survey of marine life along the coast of eastern Africa (Richmond 1997). The latest summary of this site is given in Baker & Baker (2002). During our visit we took note of the birds we could identify and photographed those of interest and present here a summary of key observations.

Masked Booby *Sula dactylatra*. An active breeding colony occupied the entire central plateau. We estimated 7000 active nests, with perhaps the majority holding eggs. Regurgitated fish found by some of the nests included flying fish (*Parexocetus* sp.) and juvenile dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*).

Brown Booby *Sula leucogaster*. At least two birds were present on the eastern edge of the Masked Booby colony. They were photographed and the record has been accepted by the East African Rarities Committee as the first documented for Tanzania.

Red-footed Booby *Sula sula*. At least two birds were present on the

northern tip of the island. They were also photographed and the record has been accepted by the East African Rarities Committee as the first documented for Tanzania.

Swift Tern *Sterna bergii*. There was an active colony on the western edge of the plateau that we estimated at *c.* 600–1000 birds.

Sooty Tern *Sterna fuscata*. Known to breed on Latham in large colonies (Baker & Baker 2002) there were very few present during our visit. Only *c.* 50–100 birds were seen at the southern tip of the island.

Brown Noddy *Anous stolidus*. There was a small colony of *c.* 1000 birds on the north-western edge of the plateau and a larger one of *c.* 3000 birds on the southern tip of the island.

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Yellow-billed Stork breeding in eastern Uganda

There have been no definite breeding records of Yellow-billed Stork *Mycteria ibis* in Uganda despite immature birds being sighted at Kajjansi in 1982 (Carswell 1986) and reports in Mackworth-Praed & Grant (1957). Between 30 April and 26 June 2004, I found Yellow-billed Stork breeding at three waterbird colonies in eastern Uganda. One colony was located by the railway quarters in Mbale town (01°N, 34°E), one in the hospital grounds at Busolwe (00°N, 33°E) and one near the trading centre at Nampologoma (00°N, 34°E). The number of breeding pairs of Yellow-billed Stork varied at each colony. A maximum of 129 pairs were recorded at Busolwe, 26 pairs at the Mbale colony and 4 pairs at Nampologoma. Five other bird species, African Spoonbill *Platalea alba*, Black-headed Heron *Ardea melanocephala*, Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*, Pink-backed Pelican *Pelecanus rufescens* and Sacred Ibis *Threskiornis aethiopicus* were also found breeding at these colonies (Table 1). Nests were